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CAHN & SAMUELS, LLP 1100 17th STREET, NW SUITE 401 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			FLEISCHER, MARK A	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/725,735	BOSS ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
MARK A. FLEISCHER	3624		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 February 2009.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 31-50 and 61-67 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 31-50 and 61-67 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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**DETAILED ACTION**

**Status of Claims**

1. This Supplemental office action is in reply to the preliminary amendments filed on 23 February 2009 and replaces the Non-Final rejection mailed 25 February 2009 which is withdrawn.
2. Claims 31–33, 39 and 41 have been amended.
3. Claims 51–60 have been cancelled.
4. Claims 61–67 have been added.
5. Claims 31–50 and 61–67 are currently pending and have been examined.

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

6. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR §1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR §1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR §1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR §1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7 August 2008 has been entered.

***Response to Amendments***

7. This supplemental office action is in response to the preliminary amendments following the filing of a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) and the non-final rejection following the RCE.
8. The objection to the claim 53 in the previous non-final office action is withdrawn in light of the cancellation of that claim.

***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant has not offered any substantive arguments with respect to the previously submitted and cancelled claims or with respect to the new claims submitted to respond to.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

10. 35 U.S.C. §101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

11. Claims 31-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

- The preamble of independent Claim 31 is not a process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any improvement thereof wherein a process claim is sufficiently tied to another statutory class.

Based on Supreme Court precedent, and recent Federal Circuit decisions, the Office's guidance to examiners is that a §101 process must (1) be tied to another statutory class (such as a particular apparatus) or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or materials) to a different state or thing. *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780,787-88 (1876). An example of a method claim that would not qualify as a statutory process would be a claim that recited purely mental steps. Thus, to qualify as a §101 statutory process, the claim should positively recite the other statutory class (the thing or product) to which it is tied, for example by identifying the apparatus that accomplishes the method steps, or positively recite the subject matter that is being transformed, for example by identifying the material that is being changed to a different state.

- The preamble of independent Claim 41 is not a process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any improvement thereof wherein a process claim is sufficiently tied to another statutory class. These claims as written attempt obtain a patent on

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instructions which are not patentable subject matter under §101. Examiner suggests that the following language would be more appropriate: computer executable instructions that are tangibly embodied on a computer readable medium wherein the computer executable instructions perform the method steps of...

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

12. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

13. Claims 62, 63, 66 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- Claim 62 recites the limitation "of said prerecorded media". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner recognizes the earlier reference to recorded media and the present use of prerecorded media is confusing and inconsistent with the earlier term, hence creates doubts as to what exactly the Applicant is referring to.
- Claim 63 recites a "repetitive storyline having a plurality of logical branches..." wherein the term repetitive is confusing in the context. Does this mean repeating all the branches or just the option of repeating some branches? If that is the case, exactly what is 'repetitive'. The phraseology and meaning are confusing and Applicant should clarify these limitations.
- Claims 66 and 67 recite the terms 'local' and 'remote' respectively and are relative terms which render the claims indefinite. These terms are not defined by the claim, nor does the specification provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 31–35, 39, 41–45 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minneman (US 6243740 B1) in view of Williams (US 20020178442 A1).

**Claims 31 and 41:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *A method for selecting a logical branch in a storyline among a plurality of available storyline branches* (Minneman, in at least the abstract states: "The public [...] communicates, via the device or devices, a signal indicative of their reactions and for effecting a prospective scene selection in the document content that, in turn will vary the narrative." (emphasis added) where 'communicates' ...indicative...for effecting' corresponds to a *method for selecting*. Minneman, in at least [0005] (column 1, lines 50-1), further describes systems and methods that "have been devised for the private direction of a narrative story through a number of alternative paths and endings [...]" (emphasis added) where 'paths' corresponds to *available storyline branches*.)

Minneman does not specifically describe obtaining votes, *per se*, but Williams, as shown, does.

- *based on voters' votes* (Williams, in at least [0030] states: "Two weeks later the audience votes for Ending 1." (emphasis added) where 'audience votes' corresponds to voters' votes.), comprising:
  - *accumulating the votes from the voters during the presentation of the storyline* (Williams, in at least [0007]: states: "Audience feedback that influences programming

content may be collected directly from weekly audience polling [...]" (emphasis added) which corresponds to the limitation. Williams [0044] states "For purposes of advertiser interest/economics, audience feedback gathered from the website/portals and other real-time data is of premium value. While, as described above, such immediate feedback is valuable for determination of preferred character traits, for determination of preferred storyline development and for creation of a more dynamic means of storytelling; such immediate feedback can better enable marketers to market their product by having immediately available information on audience preferences, show/character popularity, audience buying-habits, and, or course, audience web-browsing habits." (emphasis added). Note also in [0042] "Second, the invention allows the production staff to obtain viewer feedback immediately after -- and, for some purposes, during--show broadcast." (emphasis added));

- *calculating a total for the accumulated votes* (this is inherent in 'audience polling', i.e., the very notion of 'polling' and 'voting' directly implies tallying or summing or counting votes); and
- *selecting a winning tally that corresponds to a storyline branch, based on the total of the accumulated votes* (Williams, in at least [0023-30] states: "Two days later, the audience answers are tallied and the most popular answers are [...] Two weeks later the audience votes for Ending 1." (emphasis added) where 'are tallied' corresponds to accumulated votes and 'most popular' corresponds to *selecting a winning tally*...and 'audience votes for Ending 1' corresponds to the winning *storyline branch*.).

Minneman's and Williams' inventions both pertain to utilizing audience participation in modifying the evolution of a storyline. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the inventions of Minneman and Williams to create a more interactive system as this affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

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**Claims 32 and 42:**

Minneman does not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitation, but Williams, as shown, does.

- *transferring the future storyline branch to a content branching system* (Williams, in at least [0021] states: “[T]he [Online Request] is storyline-content that originates within the audience's imagination and then later is culled and incorporated by the staff into the show's storyline.” (emphasis added) where 'storyline-content' corresponds to *storyline branch* and 'culled ... by the staff' corresponds to a *content branching system* that manages the storyline branch. The 'incorporation' of the storyline indicate those events have not occurred within the story, hence is a *future storyline branch*.)

Minneman's and Williams' inventions both pertain to utilizing audience participation in modifying the evolution of a storyline. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the inventions of Minneman and Williams to create a more interactive system as this affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claims 33 and 43:**

Minneman does not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitation, but Williams, as shown, does.

- *displaying the transferred future storyline branch* (Williams, in at least [0006]: states: “[T]he invention queries will be prescribed to directly determine the show's story line [...]” (emphasis added) where 'show's story line' corresponds to *displaying ... See also the rejections of claims 32 and 42 above.*.)

Minneman's and Williams' inventions both pertain to utilizing audience participation in modifying the evolution of a storyline. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the inventions of Minneman and Williams to create a

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more interactive system as this affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claims 34 and 44:**

Minneman further describes and/or discloses the following limitation.

- *selectively excluding votes for a specific storyline branch* (Minneman, in at least [0028] (col. 8, line 55) states: "Alternative embodiments of the invention include directional voting, wherein custom antennas with directional qualities will attend to signals coming from one set of viewers whilst rejecting signals from another." (emphasis added) where 'rejecting signals from another' corresponds to *selectively excluding*. Note that in Minneman in at least [0008] (col. 2, line 10), reference is specifically made to story branches, hence, the aforementioned 'rejecting ... from another' corresponds to effectuating changes in the storyline by possibly excluding certain voters' votes.)

**Claims 35 and 45:**

Minneman further describes and/or discloses the following limitation.

- *selectively excluding votes for a specific storyline branch comprises excluding the votes within a predetermined period of time before the specific storyline branch occurs* (Minneman, in at least claim 9 claims "monitoring the signals in accordance with predetermined conditions for recognizing the reaction by a predominant public interest expressed as a voting measured by the plurality of signals;" (emphasis added) and in dependent claim 11 states: "the video elements including tokens for indicating a time for the communicating of the signals." (emphasis added) where 'predetermined conditions' pertain to 'voting' and within some '[indicated time]'. Note that this voting scheme includes the exclusion capability described in Minneman [0028] (col. 8, line 55) and thereby meets the limitation.

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**Claims 39 and 49:**

Minneman [0022] teaches use of a selected storyline, to wit: "After the selected scene is played out..." (emphasis added), but does not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitations, but Williams, as shown, does.

- *saving a record of the selected storyline branch for later replay* (Williams, in at least [0030] states: "Two weeks later the audience votes for Ending 1. The show is now in the hands of the Editor who is instructed to use Ending 1 for the "Answering Machine Dilemma" scene." (emphasis added) where the 'instruction' and reference to an 'Editor', *ipso facto* requires some method of *saving a ... storyline ... for later replay*.)

Minneman's and Williams' inventions both pertain to utilizing audience participation in modifying the evolution of a storyline. Williams' invention also indicates some inventory of scenes for later use. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the inventions of Minneman and Williams to create a more interactive, and efficient system as this affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

16. Claims 36–38 and 46–48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minneman/Williams as applied to claims 1, 11 and 21 above, and further in view of Chisholm (US 5400248 A).

**Claims 36 and 46:**

Minneman/Williams also describes and/or discloses that *votes are weighted* where Williams, in at least [0053] states: "As an incentive for fan club membership, fans may be granted weighted voting rights." (emphasis added). Minneman/Williams, however do not describe and/or disclose determining if the votes are weighted, where the act of *determining* is not specifically mentioned. Chisholm, however, as shown, does describe and/or disclose this element of the limitation. Chisholm, in claims 38 and 39 claim a method where "determining which voter input signals were most critical in obtaining a prescribed set of results; [...] determining which voter input signals were least critical in obtaining a prescribed set of results [...]" (emphasis added) where the noted

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criticality corresponds to a weighting. Note that Chisholm also specifically mentions weighted voting as in [0017]: "Votes need not be weighted equally." and further in [0011] that "the vote administrator weights voter x's vote by the factor W(x) ..." where the 'administrator', *ipso facto*, determines whether a particular vote is to be weighted.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Minneman/Williams with that of Chisholm to describe a flexible system that allows management of audience choices and how they are to be weighted because it creates a more interactive system and affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claims 37 and 47:**

Minneman/Williams do not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitation, but Chisholm, as shown, does.

- *if the votes are weighted, selectively multiplying the votes by respective weight factors*  
(See the rejections of the above claims 36, 47 and 57 wherein Chisholm specifically refers to weighting factor "W(x)").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Minneman/Williams with that of Chisholm to articulate a flexible system that allows management of audience choices and how they are to be weighted because it creates a more interactive system and affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claims 38 and 48:**

Minneman and Williams do not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitations, but Chisholm, as shown, does.

- *determining if additional votes remain to be accumulated; and*  
*wherein if additional votes remain to be accumulated, repeating an accumulation of*

*the votes until all the votes have been incremented* (Chisholm, in at least [0066] states: "Then the system passes through the list again and evaluates all new votes [...] This process is repeated until an iteration occurs on which no new votes are determined. If all votes in the group have been determined by this process (step I), the system is finished and the results are displayed." (emphasis added) where 'the system' in 'repeating a process' corresponds to *repeating an accumulation*. Also, Chisholm claim 12 specifically refers to *accumulating* where "controller means, coupled to said computer system and said plurality of voting units, for accepting or rejecting additional voter input signals [...]" (emphasis added) where the 'controller means' that '[accepts] or [rejects] additional voter [ ] signals' corresponds to adding additional votes.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Minneman/Williams with that of Chisholm to articulate a flexible system that allows management of audience choices and how they are to be weighted and also to ensure that all relevant voters' votes are tabulated because it creates a more interactive and *accurate* system and thus affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation, in a reliable manner, and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claims 40 and 50:**

Minneman and Williams do not specifically describe and/or disclose the following limitations, but Chisholm, as shown, does.

- *the votes are weighted based on a graduated ticket pricing* (Williams, in at least [0006] specifically refers to a "movie". In at least [0053], Williams further states: "Fan club membership, subscription newsletters (on and offline) and other premium fan portal services. As an incentive for fan club membership, fans may be granted weighted voting rights." (emphasis added) where a 'fan club' corresponds to a movie goer, and 'premium ... portal services' corresponds to a particular level and *graduated ticket pricing* which are

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*weighted in a fashion based on 'premium [ ] services' obtained such as entrance to a movie theater.)*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Minneman/Williams with that of Chisholm to articulate a flexible system that allows management of audience choices and how they are to be weighted and also to ensure that all relevant voters' votes are tabulated because it creates a more interactive system, one which allows participants the opportunity to influence the outcome based on an admission fee (ticket) and thus affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claim 61:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

*A system for the dynamic selection of a logical branch from a plurality of available branches in a storyline recorded on an electronic medium comprising:*

- *a media center that presents to a voter recorded media having a plurality of available logical branches (See the rejection of claims 31 and 41. Minneman [0010] also refers to "mass media systems");*

Minneman does not specifically describe obtaining votes, *per se*, but Williams, as shown, does.

- *at least one computer coupled to said media center, said computer also being coupled to said at least one voter through a voter interface (Williams [0015-6] teaches use of computers that act as web portals, hence a voter interface.);*
- *said at least one computer having programming code to accumulate and process votes from said at least one voter (See the rejection of claims 31 and 41.);*
- *wherein during the presentation of said recorded media having a plurality of available logical branches said computer receives at least one vote through said voter interface means, accumulates said at least one vote and selects at least one logical branch, associated with the accumulated votes, from the plurality of available branches creating an interactive storyline in real time (See the rejection of claims 31 and 41. Williams [0044] states "For purposes of advertiser*

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interest/economics, audience feedback gathered from the website/portals and other real-time data is of premium value. While, as described above, such immediate feedback is valuable for determination of preferred character traits, for determination of preferred storyline development and for creation of a more dynamic means of storytelling; such immediate feedback can better enable marketers to market their product by having immediately available information on audience preferences, show/character popularity, audience buying-habits, and, or course, audience web-browsing habits." (emphasis added). Note also in [0042] "Second, the invention allows the production staff to obtain viewer feedback immediately after --and, for some purposes, during--show broadcast." (emphasis added));

Minneman's and Williams' inventions both pertain to utilizing audience participation in modifying the evolution of a storyline. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the inventions of Minneman and Williams to create a more interactive system as this affords producers an opportunity to increase audience participation and thereby garner greater commercial success for their advertising sponsors.

**Claim 62:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *a media version matrix generated by recording the at least one logical branch selected during the presentation of said prerecorded media* (Minneman [figure 6] describes and/or discloses a truth table indicating the next scene sequence.).

**Claim 63:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *said at least one computer can specify a repetitive storyline having a plurality of logical branches to be presented to a voter through said media center by recalling said version matrix* (see the rejection of claim 62. In addition, Minneman [0022] "With reference to FIG. 6, a representative portion of a truth table for the "JULIE'S DREAM" episode is shown. In the first line of the truth table it can be seen that if a tumbler combination of the color red, the word "need", and the base image "eye" were clicked by the observers, the next scene would be the one entitled "Everyone is

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Nervous." After the selected scene is played out, the display returns to the image of Julie for the selection of the next tumbler combination. (23) The alternative implementations of the system as either the "Julie's Dream" embodiment of FIGS. 3, 4 and 6, or the character image sequencing of FIG. 5 are just two examples of how public interaction with the system effects [sic] the creation of new scene sequences and narratives." (emphasis added). See also Minneman [0006] regarding a description of computer systems that allow multi-user interaction with commonly displayed visual images.).

**Claim 64:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *said at least one computer coupled to said media center includes at least one portable device* (Minneman [0010-12] teaches use of portable radio devices and key fobs and other components for generating signals.).

**Claim 65:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *said voter interface is said at least one portable device* (see the rejection of claim 64 and note that in cited text in Minneman these devices are used for voting recognition.)

**Claim 66:**

Minneman, as shown, describes and/or discloses the following limitations.

- *said voter interface is a device local to said media center* (see Minneman [0005-6] regarding the close proximity of people to a display in which portable signaling devices are used.).

**Claim 67:**

- *said voter interface is remote from said media center* (Minneman [0017] describes remote controls which serve as an interface.).

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***Conclusion***

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to **Mark A. Fleischer** whose telephone number is **571.270.3925**. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, **Bradley Bayat** whose telephone number is **571.272.6704** may be contacted.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon that is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure are:

- Logan, et al. (US PgPub 20030093790 A1)
- Wind (US PgPub 20040009813 A1)

both of which teach methods for enabling divergent storylines and /or audience participation wherein storylines and/plots are dynamically modified.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair> <<http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at **866.217.9197** (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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Washington, D.C. 20231

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Hand delivered responses should be brought to the **United States Patent and**

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Mark A. Fleischer  
/Mark A Fleischer/  
Examiner, Art Unit 3624              10 March 2009

/Bradley B Bayat/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3624